

**TERMS.**  
Published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance, or Three Dollars if not paid within three months.  
Five copies to a club for Ten Dollars.  
To non-resident subscribers, in advance, one dollar per year in advance, or two dollars after three months.  
Subscriptions out of Kentucky payable in advance.  
Remittances at the risk of the Editor.

**Agents.**  
PAUL SEYMOUR, General Agent, S. E. corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
CLARK HARRINGTON, Sole Agent for the New England States, No. 124 Washington street, Boston.  
FITCH & WELLS, 118 Nassau street, New York.  
E. DILLON, S. W. cor. of Green and Ridge Road, Philadelphia.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

For the True American.

Mr. Editor.—Standing upon an eminence, this earth with all its inhabitants come within the scope of my vision, and the cry of war, the clangor of arms, and the groans of oppressed millions fall upon my ear. At length a band of true patriots were seen in the distance coming from the east, proclaiming to the world their love of God, equal rights, and liberty of conscience. They had seen a bright star in the west, pointing to a land of peace—a fruitful soil—where the plants of virtue might grow and be no more stunted by the deadly touch of tyranny. They had found, even in their native land, a goodly tree, the fruit of which would heal the nations, and had labored long to bring it to maturity, but in vain. The frosts of bigotry, the chilling winds of power, and the deadly grasp of oppression had prevented its growth, and so those patriots had come to this land, and their native land, to seek an asylum in the western world, bearing the easily tree with them. I saw them as they entered the desired haven, and gave thanks to God for deliverance, and asked his protection.

The tree was planted and began to flourish, but the cruel hand of oppression reached over the wide Atlantic, and seized upon its branches; but thanks be to heaven, it was preserved, and I saw its limbs shooting out one after another and spread themselves over a vast extent of country, till many millions were seated under their shade.

The name of this tree was *Liberty*, and *Liberty* is still its name. "This tree I saw a company" sitting apart from the great mass, who seemed to doubt, and some of them said "this is not the tree of liberty. We have no liberty." And looking south, I saw the cause of these strange appearances and sentiments. Then I examined the tree again and found that it was still the tree of liberty, which the noble patriots planted, but I found also that the south limbs were diseased, although the roots that were bedded in a deep rich soil. Many affirmed that those who rest under its southern branches are tyrants and robbers, and unworthy the name of brethren, and I trembled, lest these conflicts would ere long uproot the noble tree which had been planted at the expense of so much toil and blood.

But soon a bright star arose in the south, and where it stood, a man was seen, and I dressing himself to his countrymen, and to him all eyes were turned and every ear listened to his words. His motto was similar to that which I saw upon the great flag, borne by the old patriots at their first landing, to wit, "God and Liberty."

Now this man explained the nature of that disease which was stripping the tree of its foliage and praying upon its southern roots. This disease, he said, was slavery, a disease brought from the old country, which sought to spread itself far and wide. Its influence is felt beyond the seat of its power. Every branch is affected by it, and all must succumb upon its altar. He addressed them earnestly, affectionately, and successfully, for soon the disease began to recede from the body of the tree on the south side, and multitudes began to dig about the roots and cut off the dead twigs. About this time one thing took place which has already cost much money and blood.

The friends of slavery grafted into the tree a limb called Texas, because they began to see that the natural branches of the tree of liberty would soon be healed, and spread but the tree will live. The Texas limb must be purged, or cut off again. The disease is leaving the other branches, and millions are rising up to restore health, and the dreadful malady is seeking an abode in the bloody land.

Eastern tyrants had hoped to see this state tree prostrated, and were delighted when they saw the ravages of disease. But the tree of liberty shall stand. This declaration accords with the visions of ancient seers. War, battle, and blood may fill every land, yet the tree of liberty shall yield its fruit, and send forth a healing influence, till all nations shall bow to her shrine, and break oppression's chain. It is heaven's decree. For this the Prince of Peace appeared on earth, to open the prison door and break the yoke of bondage. Say ye to the north, "Give not up," and to the south, "Keep not back, till the oppressed go free."

As the hand cannot say to the eye, "Ye are not of the body," neither can the north say to the south, "Ye are not of the body." The north desires the welfare of the south. Slavery and disease is hereditary, and we pity. But when the disease and the remedy are understood, we cannot pardon those who seek to spread the corruption and strengthen its power.

A. G. W., "A Man of Tail,"  
Napoli, N. Y., May 25, 1846.

\* Third party.

For the True American.

GLASGOW, May 30th, 1846.

C. M. CLAY, Esq.

Dear Sir—Feeling, as I do, a deep and lively interest in the great cause of human liberty, and the perpetration of the inhumanity purchased with the noble blood of the patriot fathers of the revolution, I hail with pride and enthusiasm the rapid increase in the strength and popularity of the principles of the emancipation party in this State. It is known to every reflecting mind, that *Slavery* is a cancer, "a slow consuming cancer," and that it is feeding upon the life-blood of the great body politic. This consideration has already induced hundreds, yea, thousands, to view the institution of Slavery with fear and trembling. There are, however, many who admit that we would be a happier, a better, and more prosperous people if the slave population were taken from among us, yet

denounce the cause of emancipation, and its supporters, as blind and infatuated men, influenced by an unhallowed lust and inordinate zeal for the destruction of the right of property, and the peace and happiness of society. As man never acts without motive, unless in the case of the destitute intellect, it follows that this opposition to truth and justice, when the heart and mind are convinced of their importance and value, is founded in some powerful incentive. Whence does it arise? From avarice—the base and sordid love of gold. This is the main-spring of their action, the secret source of their relentless persecution of the friends of universal freedom. Alas, that the love of glittering dust should stifle the pure impulses of the heart, sear the conscience, and make a hellish morsel of the principle of benevolence in the soul.

Wealth, which cannot infuse one gleam of knowledge into the mind, or dignify or adorn the heart with one solitary virtue, is worshipped as a god, and clasped to the bosom with passionate tenderness, while the gems of magnanimity, liberty, and religion are trampled in the dust. It becomes the friends of slavery to prate about the motives of the supporters of emancipation doctrines, for nothing is plainer than they desire to perpetuate a negro aristocracy in Kentucky. It is denied that such an aristocracy exists in this commonwealth. Who does not know that there is a class of people who assume to themselves an air and tone of pre-eminence, because they own a few degraded negroes, when in truth and fact their ignorance and meanness of heart should consign them to the darkest dens of savage life. These men are looked up to by many, whose sense should lead them better, as oracles in science, morals, and government—as infallible guides in the walks of virtue and piety. Oh, that men would learn to value and esteem each other for their excellencies of heart, purity of character, and enlightenment of mind, that they would love each for true nobleness of nature, integrity of purpose, and the bright graces of Christianity. But with many this can never be the case, for money is their idol—the American Mecca—at which they worship with a more than eastern idolatry. It is their standard of character, their test of talents and honor. They know of no friendship that is not based upon pelf, no affection that has not its origin in corruption. And these, too, are the men who are most desirous to perpetuate Slavery, to keep an embargo upon the energies of the citizens of our glorious commonwealth, and a foul spot upon the brightness of her glory. They forget that our fathers, the sires of the revolution, promulgated the doctrine, that all men were born free and equal, struggled to eradicate tyranny from American soil, and bury in the "tomb of the Capulets," aristocratic pretension. A truce to this. You will be gratified to learn, that the friends of emancipation in this county, have stout hearts and strong arms, and are bearing the sun-lit banners of freedom gallantly to victory. They are determined to plant it upon the enemies' batteries. Fierce and bitter will be the opposition they will have to encounter; hard will be the conflict, but mercy and justice beckon them onward, and conscience whispers that they will reward their labors.

Who that has a heart happy at the prospect of beholding our noble State redeemed from the curse of Slavery, I look forward to the day with emotions of honorable pride, when liberty will come forth, robed in the light of truth, and adorned with the olive of peace, to shewer her richest blessings into the hearts of her votaries. When that day shall arrive, the footprints of despotism will be erased from the soil of our state, the chains of slavery broken into fragments, and the Sun of truth decorate the scene with the light of loveliness and beauty. Let the friends of emancipation combine their efforts and unite their strength to hasten that glorious day. Let them proclaim their sentiments fearlessly, and calmly investigate the evils of slavery, and expose them as they really exist. Show the good that would result from the destruction of that institution, and the dangers that must inevitably arise from its perpetuation, and the public voice will drive it from the land. Let the sun of truth, though enshroued to the earth, will rise again, inspire their hearts with courage, nerve their tongues with firmness, and strengthen their arms for the coming battle. Let them remember the dark days of the Revolution, and the sacrifices of the immortal men who fell fighting for the rights of man.

Let their thoughts swell with ecstasy, and chime the victory peal of Heaven's bright hosts, who sustained the liberty warrior in the nightly gloom of "the days that tried men's souls." Respectfully your friend,  
G.

The Legal Skill of Mr. O'Connell.

It had fallen to his lot, at an assizes in Cork, to be retained for a man on trial for an aggravated case of highway robbery. By an able cross-examination he was enabled to procure the man's acquittal.

The following year, at the assizes for the same town, he found himself again retained for the same individual, then on trial for a burglary, committed with great violence, very little shot of a deliberate attempt to murder. On this occasion, the result of Mr. O'Connell's efforts was a disagreement of the jury, and, therefore, no verdict. The Government witnesses having been entirely discredited during the cross-examination, the case was pursued no farther, and the prisoner was discharged. Again, in the succeeding year, he was found in the criminal dock: this time on a charge of piracy! He had run away with a collier brig, and having found means of disposing of a portion of her cargo, and afterwards supplying himself with some arms, he had actually commenced cruising on his own account, levying contributions from such vessels as he chanced to fall in with. Having "caught a Tartar," while engaged in this profitable occupation, he was brought into Cove, and there sent up to Cork to stand his trial for "piracy on the high seas." Again Mr. O'Connell saved him, by denouncing to the jurisdiction of the court—the offence having been committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, and, therefore, cognisable only before an admiralty court. When the fellow saw his successful counsel passing the dock where he stood, to leave the place, and stretched over to speak to him; and, raising his eyes and hands most piously and fervently to heaven, he cried out—"Oh,

may the Lord spare you—to me!"—Memoir of O'Connell.

New Hampshire.

We received no letters from New Hampshire last evening. Boston papers of yesterday have verbal information that the votes for Governor were officially canvassed on Thursday morning and the result declared to be no election by the people. The Legislature would proceed to an election in the afternoon, and no doubt was entertained that Colby (Whig) would be chosen. It is doubtful whether the Radical Senator, from the Fourth (Concord) District, will be able to retain his seat; and Harry Hubbard is said to be constitutionally ineligible.

The following is the address of Mr. Hale on taking the chair as Speaker of the House. It is in good taste, and breathes a spirit of manly independence which does honor to his head and heart.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

For this expression of your confidence I return you my sincere thanks. In entering upon the discharge of those duties which your kindness and partiality have assigned me, I can only promise you the zealous, and I trust the honest devotion of such powers as I possess, to the performance of the duties of the chair. I shall throw myself with unreserved confidence upon the kindness, the forbearance, and the candor of the whole House, not doubting that in the exercise of those high and generous qualities will be found an efficient remedy for the numerous unintentional errors which my inexperience admonishes me I shall probably commit. Coming together from the different parts of the State—representing her various interests—and a fact neither to be denied nor kept out of sight, exponents of widely different political sentiments; entire unanimity of opinion is not to be expected, perhaps not to be desired. But if we must differ, we can respect the differences of opinion, according to each other the same integrity of purpose which we claim for ourselves.

Let us, then, in the appropriate sphere of our constitutional action, each one for himself, according to the dictates of his unbiased individual judgment, strive to give energy, vitality, and efficiency to the clearly expressed manifestations of the popular will.

For myself, gentlemen, in the discharge of the duties of this Chair, and in every other position which the voice of the people or the providence of God may call me to, I shall read for myself, and I suggest the same for your consideration, that impartial sentiment which the wisdom of our Fathers placed as the corner stone of our Constitution, "that all men are created equally free and independent," as the most emphatic declaration of the will of the people of New Hampshire. Basing our Legislative action on this cardinal principle of our Constitution, may we not reasonably hope to perform the duties and discharge the responsibility which our constituents have placed upon us, and which we have devolved upon us, ourselves?

A letter in the Boston Courier says:

People from all quarters of the State are here in large numbers. The enemies of the pro-slavery and black head dynasty, that has cursed this noble little State these many years, are in high spirits. The friends of liberty are moving forward in perfect union. The march of the "allied" army is as the step of one man. So great is the joy and enthusiasm of the people, that when the gallant Hale stepped into the Speaker's chair, this morning, a spontaneous burst of applause came down from the galleries, that came nigh waking up a response from the floor of the House.

Another letter says:

The South Carolina party in this State are completely prostrated. They feel as though they were used up for many years to come. The leaders of the Radical forces are almost in tears. They have but little talent in the House, while the "Allied Army" is not only strong in numbers, but very powerful in talent. Seldom has any Legislature in this Union witnessed such an array of able men, in one branch thereof, as can be found at the present time in the Legislature of New Hampshire. Messrs. Wilson of Keene; Christie and Sawyer of Dover; Emery and Cutter of Portsmouth; Bell and Marston of Exeter; Clark, Foster and Morey of Manchester; Sawyer and Spaulding of Nashua; Beard of Nashville; Nesmith of Franklin; Canfield of Laconia; Sturdevant of Keene, and a host of other Whigs, now in the House, would do honor to this State, or any other State, in the Congress of the United States.

Messrs. Hale of Dover, Fogg of Gilmanston, Stevens of Meredith, and others of the Independent Democrats, are very able men and eloquent speakers. Mr. Preston of New-Ipswich stands at the head of the Liberty party in the House, and is an able man and far-seeing statesman. Others of that party are men of talent and high character. New Hampshire is nobly redeemed from the pit into which she had fallen.

NEWS GLEANINGS.

U. S. LEGATION AT LONDON.—Letter brought by the Hibernia announce the death of Gasevort Melville, Esq., Secretary of the United States Legation at Court of St. James. He died on the 24th of May, after an illness of three weeks. The body has been sent home for interment.

Mr. McLane was still so unwell that he was unable to leave his room. He told not even be present at the funeral ceremonies performed over the body of Mr. Melville.

MARRIAGE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT TUNIS.—The Hon. Robt. Wickliffe, Jr., Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Tunis, was married on 17th of April to Miss Josephine Van Hout of Rotterdam—a lady of rank and fortune. The marriage was celebrated in chapel of the Prussian Embassy, at Tunis, by the Rev. Mr. Bert, pastor of the Protestant Legation. In the evening Mr. W. entertained the bride and a distinguished party at dinner. The act of marriage was attested by the Chevalier Biseau, for the bride, and by Mr. G. J. Cruikshank, Charleston, S. C., for the bridegroom.

MEHMET ALI'S SON.—Italian Pasha is in Paris, and is a lion of the first order. He occupies himself in visiting the public buildings and every thing worthy of notice. He is lodged in the Elysee Bourbon, a splendid mansion belonging to the state, and all the honors that government can show to royalty have been heaped upon him.

GENERAL ALMONTE, the 1st Minister from Mexico to the United States, and who was one of Paredes' first Cabinet Ministers, and received the appointment from him of Minister from Mexico to England and France, has had his sal appointment annulled by the Mexican government before reaching his destination. He is recalled.

The reason of this is said to be a broad presumption, at least, if not proof positive, obtained by the Mexican President, ANTONIO, that the said General Almonte was engaged in a conspiracy, probably with Santa Anna. He was now to have proceeded from Vera Cruz, where the latter is still popular and has a large party favorable to his return to authority in Mexico, direct to Santa Anna's residence in Cuba, and to have been in confidential correspondence with him there.

Almonte's Secretary arrived at Vera Cruz with private papers and correspondence, which fell into the hands of Paredes.

SANTA ANNA.—The N. O. Picayune, of May 19th, mentions a familiar conversation had, very recently, by a gentleman with Santa Anna at Havana, who assures him that the ex-president of Mexico deprecates the war with the United States as sure to be disastrous to Mexico. He spoke of the monarchical project as a decided failure, and said he believed that majority of the people of Mexico would prefer annexation to the United States, to the rule of any Spanish prince. He had no expectation himself of returning to Mexico at present, and has recently rented another house.

AN AMERICAN MATRON.—At a meeting held at Washington, last week, Lucie Porter, who, he it observed, entered the United States army as a common soldier, and worked his way fairly to his present grade, made some spirit-stirring observations, amongst which he related the following: "My father—Commodore Porter—had three sons. To one he gave a pistol, to another a gun, and to a third a sword; with the injunction never to surrender them but with life. Now for this has been regarded, let the death of my poor unfortunate brother, on the Rio Grande, speak. I will not say what I will do, but I am only waiting my government to command. A few days ago I received a letter from my mother, in which, after alluding to the death of her son, she said, 'My son, I should be glad to see you, but I prefer that you go the other way!'" These, said he, "were the words of a Spartan mother."

POSTAGE RECEIPTS.—The Postmaster General has laid a report before the Senate, giving the operations of the post office law in the United States, from 1835 to 1845. The result: number of single letters paying five cents, 2,131,203—gross receipts \$77,165; the number of dropped letters was 50,842. The ship letters numbered 15,348, and paid like the drop letters two cents each. Massachusetts made the following returns for the month—five cent letters, 315,617; ten cent letters, 15,496; newspapers, 583,129. This is equal to any State in the Union, for the population, and equal to Pennsylvania in the number of newspapers.

EXPRESS RIDING.—Probably the most extraordinary equestrian feat of modern times, was accomplished the other day by FRED. TYLER, a youth of fifteen years of age, who rode the express between Blakeley (opposite Mobile) and Montgomery, bringing the late news from the seat of war. The distance, one hundred and ninety miles, was accomplished in thirteen hours—and during the night, he caught and saddled his horses—none of which were in readiness, as he was not looked for by those leaving the horses to charge—He was rewarded with a contribution purse of seventy dollars.

SENTENCE OF A POSTMASTER FOR MAIL ROBBERY.—Eben H. Park, late Postmaster at Cherry Ridge, Wayne county, Pa., convicted of abstracting money from letters, was sentenced at Philadelphia by Judge Kaibler, on the 10th of May, to ten years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. This was the minimum amount of punishment under the act of Congress. Park is a young man, only a little past 30, and has a wife and several children. He has always been a good character, and committed the offence in an unfortunate moment of temptation. The whole sum he obtained was less than one hundred dollars.—When detected he made a frank confession and restored every dollar.—And error.

INDIAN JOURNAL.—The Cherokees continue to become victims to factions of their own, and demonstrate too fatally that they still retain the ferocity of their race. The Arkansas Intelligencer says, that a few days since a poor Indian negro was murdered inhumanly and barbarously murdered. He was shot in the side and did not linger long, but sufficiently however, to tell a passer-by that Tom Star and another Cherokee killed him. On the same day, a party of Cherokee police, in defiance of the intercourse laws, crossed over the line and shot three Stars, Dick, an innocent cripple, who had wronged nobody, Ellis, and William. Dick was shot three times, and has since died of his wounds—Ellis was shot in the jaw and arm, William through the back. Whatever crimes may have been committed by these last two named men, the Cherokee police has perpetrated an act of violence which should be severely rebuked, and that most promptly too.

The Stars have greatly enraged the citizens at Evansville by their disorderly conduct, and they have determined to take the matter out of Gen. Amick's and Gov. Drew's hands and trim themselves.—They have armed and embodied themselves in different stations along the line, one company passing through this place on Thursday in pursuit of the Stars.

We understand that Captain Brown has stationed soldiers at different houses to protect them from outrage. Both Gen. Amick's policy and the savage ferocity of

the Ross police have contributed to bring about and keep up this awful and lamentable state.

AN INDIAN WAR APPREHENSION.—Wherever there is fighting in the neighborhood of Indians, apprehensions are naturally entertained. It is difficult to keep their braves quiet. An occasion for dispute is seldom wanting. It seems that a party of Cherokee Indians some years ago bought from the New York Land Company, a tract of land on the Northern part of Texas, for which they paid \$30,000. The Texian government were not satisfied with their settling there. On war occurring upon the Rio Grande, the Cherokees volunteered their services to Governor Henderson, who, it is said, refused to accept of their offer. Whether the Cherokees took offense, or whether the Mexicans had mean time been tampering with them, will probably be known hereafter, certain it is, that suspicious movements on their part alarmed the Texian government.

The Delta, of May 23d, states, that a Mr. Gardner, from Sabine, Texas, reached Natchitoches the evening before, who stated that the authorities of Sabine county had ordered out a company of mounted men forthwith, to defend them from the Cherokee Indians. Another company was ordered out by the authorities of the town of St. Augustine, for the same purpose.

The Delta adds, that if this account be true, "the position of Governor Butler and the Indian Commissioner is precarious;—perhaps we should say, a dangerous one."

CHOCTAW VOLUNTEERS.—Col. Pitchlin, an educated Chief of the Choctaw tribe, a man of fine talents, the East Floridian, published at Clinton, Louisiana, states, has offered the services of 5000 warriors of his tribe, to the U. S. Government, to march across Texas against Mexico.

From Monte Video.

Advices from Monte Video to 1st of April, via Rio Janeiro, state that General Fructos Rivero had been relieved from his charge as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Oriental Republic, near the government of Paraguay, and ordered forthwith to leave the waters of Monte Video for some foreign country beyond the Cape.

The reasons assigned for his banishment in the decree to that effect, dated 20th March, are "based upon motives of national policy and convenience, having reference to the preservation of the means of resistance (to the besieging force under Oribe), the unity of warlike operations, and the maintenance of cordial relations with some of the neighboring countries."

The period of his banishment extends to the installation of the next constitutional President; and in the meantime he is to receive a stipend of \$5,000 per annum.

Mr. Gore Oswley, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, near the Oriental Government, was received in that character April 1st.

Letters and passengers at Monte Video, 30th March, from Martin Garcia, state that, quiring all males between the ages of 18 and 50 to present themselves to him at his command, on or before the 12th of April.

SEIZURE.—The U. S. Marshal of New Orleans seized the schooner Juniata on the 25th ult. she being the property of a citizen of Mexico.

T. H. SAFFORN, the young mathematician from Royalton, Vermont, has arrived in our city. The following letter to the editor of the Boston Courier, from Professor Thore, gives notice of a partial examination which he underwent on Saturday:

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 23, 1846.

I have seen the wonderful Vermont boy, and am not disappointed in him. His powers of numerical calculations are extraordinary, although they are inferior to those of Zerah Colburn, and are not, by any means, his most interesting characteristic. His early exhibition of the thirst for knowledge, and his capacity to acquire it, have not been exaggerated, and are accompanied with powers of abstraction and concentration rarely possessed at any age, except by minds of the highest order. His attainments are chiefly mathematical and astronomical, and would be highly creditable to a young man of eighteen; he can solve quadratic equations, and compute eclipses, and is familiar with all the elementary portions of geometry, algebra, and trigonometry. At his present rate of acquisition, he will himself, at the rate of eight years, be the greatest mathematician alive. But here is the serious question. Is this rate to continue? In other words, is this a case of premature development, which will end in early decay? or is it the youthful state of a gigantic mind, which, under Divine Providence, is destined to grow into an ornament of science, a glory to his country, and a blessing to the world? His childlike ease and unconsciousness of difficulty are quite favorable to this latter view; but the pressure of the multitude, eager for every new source of excitement, must not be permitted to crush and dwarf him. He is, undoubtedly, a nice morsel for some editorial whale; but if he is swallowed and not speedily disgorged, he can never become a sign to this wicked generation.

Moreover, he must, in my opinion, be educated; he seems to me to need a most careful and strict education, and a firm discipline; the discipline may be mild, but it must be inflexible. All his powers must be harmoniously developed, while he should not be permitted to wander without control from subject to subject. While due variety of accomplishment should not be neglected, he must be required to study the divine truths of the universe with a unity of system and a singleness of mind, without which his light will be darkness, and will die out and only be remembered, like Zerah Colburn, as an intellectual comet, instead of holding an enduring position by the side of Pascal, and Hamilton, and Laplace, among the great constellations of science and literature. In short, some good and strong mind, some true school-master, fully alive to the responsibility of the task, most water, and may God give the increase.

Yours, most sincerely,  
B. P.

LOVE.—"If a man say, 'I love God,' and hateth his brother, he is a liar."—St. John.

the Ross police have contributed to bring about and keep up this awful and lamentable state.

AN INDIAN WAR APPREHENSION.—Wherever there is fighting in the neighborhood of Indians, apprehensions are naturally entertained. It is difficult to keep their braves quiet. An occasion for dispute is seldom wanting. It seems that a party of Cherokee Indians some years ago bought from the New York Land Company, a tract of land on the Northern part of Texas, for which they paid \$30,000. The Texian government were not satisfied with their settling there. On war occurring upon the Rio Grande, the Cherokees volunteered their services to Governor Henderson, who, it is said, refused to accept of their offer. Whether the Cherokees took offense, or whether the Mexicans had mean time been tampering with them, will probably be known hereafter, certain it is, that suspicious movements on their part alarmed the Texian government.

The Delta, of May 23d, states, that a Mr. Gardner, from Sabine, Texas, reached Natchitoches the evening before, who stated that the authorities of Sabine county had ordered out a company of mounted men forthwith, to defend them from the Cherokee Indians. Another company was ordered out by the authorities of the town of St. Augustine, for the same purpose.

The Delta adds, that if this account be true, "the position of Governor Butler and the Indian Commissioner is precarious;—perhaps we should say, a dangerous one."

CHOCTAW VOLUNTEERS.—Col. Pitchlin, an educated Chief of the Choctaw tribe, a man of fine talents, the East Floridian, published at Clinton, Louisiana, states, has offered the services of 5000 warriors of his tribe, to the U. S. Government, to march across Texas against Mexico.

From Monte Video.

Advices from Monte Video to 1st of April, via Rio Janeiro, state that General Fructos Rivero had been relieved from his charge as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Oriental Republic, near the government of Paraguay, and ordered forthwith to leave the waters of Monte Video for some foreign country beyond the Cape.

The reasons assigned for his banishment in the decree to that effect, dated 20th March, are "based upon motives of national policy and convenience, having reference to the preservation of the means of resistance (to the besieging force under Oribe), the unity of warlike operations, and the maintenance of cordial relations with some of the neighboring countries."

The period of his banishment extends to the installation of the next constitutional President; and in the meantime he is to receive a stipend of \$5,000 per annum.

Mr. Gore Owsley, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, near the Oriental Government, was received in that character April 1st.

Letters and passengers at Monte Video, 30th March, from Martin Garcia, state that, quiring all males between the ages of 18 and 50 to present themselves to him at his command, on or before the 12th of April.

SEIZURE.—The U. S. Marshal of New Orleans seized the schooner Juniata on the 25th ult. she being the property of a citizen of Mexico.

T. H. SAFFORN, the young mathematician from Royalton, Vermont, has arrived in our city. The following letter to the editor of the Boston Courier, from Professor Thore, gives notice of a partial examination which he underwent on Saturday:

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 23, 1846.

I have seen the wonderful Vermont boy, and am not disappointed in him. His powers of numerical calculations are extraordinary, although they are inferior to those of Zerah Colburn, and are not, by any means, his most interesting characteristic. His early exhibition of the thirst for knowledge, and his capacity to acquire it, have not been exaggerated, and are accompanied with powers of abstraction and concentration rarely possessed at any age, except by minds of the highest order. His attainments are chiefly mathematical and astronomical, and would be highly creditable to a young man of eighteen; he can solve quadratic equations, and compute eclipses, and is familiar with all the elementary portions of geometry, algebra, and trigonometry. At his present rate of acquisition, he will himself, at the rate of eight years, be the greatest mathematician alive. But here is the serious question. Is this rate to continue? In other words, is this a case of premature development, which will end in early decay? or is it the youthful state of a gigantic mind, which, under Divine Providence, is destined to grow into an ornament of science, a glory to his country, and a blessing to the world? His childlike ease and unconsciousness of difficulty are quite favorable to this latter view; but the pressure of the multitude, eager for every new source of excitement, must not be permitted to crush and dwarf him. He is, undoubtedly, a nice morsel for some editorial whale; but if he is swallowed and not speedily disgorged, he can never become a sign to this wicked generation.

Moreover, he must, in my opinion, be educated; he seems to me to need a most careful and strict education, and a firm discipline; the discipline may be mild, but it must be inflexible. All his powers must be harmoniously developed, while he should not be permitted to wander without control from subject to subject. While due variety of accomplishment should not be neglected, he must be required to study the divine truths of the universe with a unity of system and a singleness of mind, without which his light will be darkness, and will die out and only be remembered, like Zerah Colburn, as an intellectual comet, instead of holding an enduring position by the side of Pascal, and Hamilton, and Laplace, among the great constellations of science and literature. In short, some good and strong mind, some true school-master, fully alive to the responsibility of the task, most water, and may God give the increase.

Yours, most sincerely,  
B. P.

LOVE.—"If a man say, 'I love God,' and hateth his brother, he is a liar."—St. John.

the Ross police have contributed to bring about and keep up this awful and lamentable state.

AN INDIAN WAR APPREHENSION.—Wherever there is fighting in the neighborhood of Indians, apprehensions are naturally entertained. It is difficult to keep their braves quiet. An occasion for dispute is seldom wanting. It seems that a party of Cherokee Indians some years ago bought from the New York Land Company, a tract of land on the Northern part of Texas, for which they paid \$30,000. The Texian government were not satisfied with their settling there. On war occurring upon the Rio Grande, the Cherokees volunteered their services to Governor Henderson, who, it is said, refused to accept of their offer. Whether the Cherokees took offense, or whether the Mexicans had mean time been tampering with them, will probably be known hereafter, certain it is, that suspicious movements on their part alarmed the Texian government.

The Delta, of May 23d, states, that a Mr. Gardner, from Sabine, Texas, reached Natchitoches the evening before, who stated that the authorities of Sabine county had ordered out a company of mounted men forthwith, to defend them from the Cherokee Indians. Another company was ordered out by the authorities of the town of St. Augustine, for the same purpose.

The Delta adds, that if this account be true, "the position of Governor Butler and the Indian Commissioner is precarious;—perhaps we should say, a dangerous one."

CHOCTAW VOLUNTEERS.—Col. Pitchlin, an educated Chief of the Choctaw tribe, a man of fine talents, the East Floridian, published at Clinton, Louisiana, states, has offered the services of 5000 warriors of his tribe, to the U. S. Government, to march across Texas against Mexico.

From Monte Video.

Advices from Monte Video to 1st of April, via Rio Janeiro, state that General Fructos Rivero had been relieved from his charge as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Oriental Republic, near the government of Paraguay, and ordered forthwith to leave the waters of Monte Video for some foreign country beyond the Cape.

The reasons assigned for his banishment in the decree to that effect, dated 20th March, are "based upon motives of national policy and convenience, having reference to the preservation of the means of resistance (to the besieging force under Oribe), the unity of warlike operations, and the maintenance of cordial relations with some of the neighboring countries."

The period of his banishment extends to the installation of the next constitutional President; and in the meantime he is to receive a stipend of \$5,000 per annum.



To our Readers.  
We have volunteered for the war, and will say a word, in parting, to our friends.

We have denounced unparagonably the annexation of Texas, as a heinous crime, and a war with Mexico as kindred with that disgraceful and degrading act—degrading alike to the Government that consummated, and the people that submitted to it.

"The one is perfect," Texas, unfortunately, is a part of our Union. The other is just begun. That the war with Mexico might easily have been avoided—that the commonest regard for justice, and a moderate share of prudence, on the part of the Government, could have prevented it—is palpable as the day.

But though this be so, we cannot change the fact. War exists. It has been declared by a Government chosen by the people themselves. We submit, therefore, as good citizens, to the law of the land, and to give that government our support. Resistance to it now would be rebellion; if general, anarchy, in its worst form, would be the result.

Congress, as well as the country, is of this opinion. The Whigs, predicting the result long ago, have steadily opposed the policy that led to war; yet, when it was forced upon them, and hostilities avowed, they rallied on one man in support of the government. The preamble to the resolutions in Congress, declaring that war exists by the act of Mexico, is a lie—a nefarious trap set by demagogues to catch their opponents. As such, we have denounced, and do denounce it; but, making this protest, we should have done as the Whigs did—have voted whatever supplies of men and money were asked for, holding the President responsible before the country and the world.

Our opinion is, that the war, so unjustly and wickedly begun, should be pressed with vigor. It is the only alternative left. Clouds and darkness, in consequence, rest upon our path in the future; but it has to be trod. We act upon this necessity, and do not hesitate to support the Government—to go to the front, and to fight for our country.

But in taking this step, we shall neither shut our eyes to a vile and wicked policy, nor close our lips against the necessary spirit which has involved the country in the horrors of war. With our harness on, we feel, indeed, more uncomprehendingly determined to resist the giant cause of all this mischief, a stronger will than ever to overturn a corrupt dynasty, and elect our friends, freemen who will stand by and defend the free. Not a jot of principle do we give up! Not a hair's breadth of sentiment, of opinion, or of opposition, shall we yield to the curse which, vampire-like, is sucking away the life-blood of the nation, and which, unless shaken off for ever, will destroy the Republic, while glutting its infernal lust.

The people of the United States have a hand in this. The public offices of the country, these many years, have been filled, for the most part, by demagogues, who have sported with the public weal, as children with their holiday purchases! And paid adherents, and a hireling press, have labored to gloss and glorify their selfishness, and even while perpetrating and perfecting their gigantic schemes of fraud, to embody their names in the public mind, as the essence of American greatness. We must be purged of this rottenness. There can be no safety, security, or stability to liberty or property, until we are. Now, as the only constitutional remedy the people have as through the ballot box, there must be established a sound and healthy public opinion, whereby worthy and honest men shall be put in the places of the unworthy and dishonest. For this end, let all who are for peace and progress—let, especially, every friend of freedom, to whatever party he may belong—unite, and heart to heart and hand in hand, labor with lusty sinew and ceaseless energy, until the CONSTITUTION and UNIVERSAL LIBERTY shall be acknowledged of all men.

Good friends for whom we can vouch, who know us, and who have stood by us from the beginning, will conduct the *True American* while we are away. They will be trammelled in nothing. No position taken by us, or necessary to be taken by them, in behalf of freedom, will they abandon or hesitate to assume. For the fight, for justice, for universal liberty, they will stand as strongly and fearlessly as ever! Our paper is *in* this State, in Eastern Tennessee, in the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina. Let the reader glance at his map, and see what an inland would be made upon slavery if the people of this large region were roused against it! That they can be—that in our humble way we are hastening on this result, we know. Not for ourselves, then, but for the cause, do we ask the friends of freedom to sustain the *True American*!

Pointed.  
Mr. Webster, in the discussion in the Senate on the 1st inst., stated his belief that the Oregon controversy would be settled and a permanent boundary established by the adjournment of Congress. So explicit an opinion from Mr. Webster, would not be expressed without some semi-official assurance, positive and reliable, of the fact.

Oregon—important.  
We learn from very good authority, says the Journal of Commerce, that Mr. Puckenhain has received instructions from his government, by the steamer *Libertine*, to make a full overture for the amicable adjustment of the Oregon question. It is to offer, substantially, the proposition suggested some time since by Mr. McLane, our Minister in London, to Lord Aberdeen, viz. latitude 49 as a basis, leaving to Great Britain the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the free navigation of the Columbia.

Foot it up.  
Mr. Webster, in a debate in the United States Senate on the 5th of June, states the military expenses of the country at this time to be half a million of dollars per day! Why, the sum spent for war purposes could educate every boy and purchase every slave in the land. The people, in their patriotic zeal, never mind the expense! Would to heaven they were as eager to do justice and show mercy.

New Hampshire.  
The two Houses of the New Hampshire Legislature met in convention the 5th of June, and elected Anthony Colby Governor of the State for the ensuing year. On the same day he took the oath of office, and delivered his message.

And such a message, coming as it does from New Hampshire! It must gladden the hearts of patriots everywhere, to read it. It is free from the cant of party, and the slang of demagogues. It is earnest in whatever may improve the condition and elevate the character of the people. On the subject of slavery, Gov. Colby speaks out like a man. He says:

Our is a country of benevolent principles; and, Southern slavery excepted, of unequalled liberty. This exception at variance with the doctrine of popular liberty—at variance with our declaration of liberty and equal rights, and repugnant to our moral sense, was established upon us by the framers of our Constitution, whose palliation for the ad-

mission of so great a blot upon our system was the weak and embarrassed condition of the country at the close of the Revolutionary war. But what can be said of the present generation in the United States? Grasping territory for the purpose of increasing human misery! Texas has been annexed to the United States for no higher object than to perpetuate an institution which degrades the human race and dishonors the God of Heaven. For doing this, there is no excuse that will avail our country before a righteous Judge. Let New Hampshire wipe out the stain which has been thus upon her by party machinery, set an motion by the Baltimore convention, whereby she has been made to act contrary to the true spirit of her original democracy, and to the true feelings of three-fourths of her citizens. While we of the North are not permitted to remain in a Southern State, by our agents, for the purpose of obtaining justice, let us rather goad for evil, and say to our Southern brethren, of whatever rank or color, that if they come into New Hampshire they may enjoy equal liberty with us; and if any be claimed as servants or slaves, let a right to their services, founded on mutual contract, be shown to the satisfaction of a New Hampshire jury. If Congress have the constitutional right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, it would look better for them to remove the seat of Government to some Free State.

The following is the vote by which the vacancies in the Senate were filled; every Member elect to either House being present.

White & Black. Total.  
No. 2 James A. Baker 140  
No. 3 Wm. W. Phelps 140  
No. 4 Amos A. Phelps 140  
No. 5 Nathaniel Rogers 140  
No. 6 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 7 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 8 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 9 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 10 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 11 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 12 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 13 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 14 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 15 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 16 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 17 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 18 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 19 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 20 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 21 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 22 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 23 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 24 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 25 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 26 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 27 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 28 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 29 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 30 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 31 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 32 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 33 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 34 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 35 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 36 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 37 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 38 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 39 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 40 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 41 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 42 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 43 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 44 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 45 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 46 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 47 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 48 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 49 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 50 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 51 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 52 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 53 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 54 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 55 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 56 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 57 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 58 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 59 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 60 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 61 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 62 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 63 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 64 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 65 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 66 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 67 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 68 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 69 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 70 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 71 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 72 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 73 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 74 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 75 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 76 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 77 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 78 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 79 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 80 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 81 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 82 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 83 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 84 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 85 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 86 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 87 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 88 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 89 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 90 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 91 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 92 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 93 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 94 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 95 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 96 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 97 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 98 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 99 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 100 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 101 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 102 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 103 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 104 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 105 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 106 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 107 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 108 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 109 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 110 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 111 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 112 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 113 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 114 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 115 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 116 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 117 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 118 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 119 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 120 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 121 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 122 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 123 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 124 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 125 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 126 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 127 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 128 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 129 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 130 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 131 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 132 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 133 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 134 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 135 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 136 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 137 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 138 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 139 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 140 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 141 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 142 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 143 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 144 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 145 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 146 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 147 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 148 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 149 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 150 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 151 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 152 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 153 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 154 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 155 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 156 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 157 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 158 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 159 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 160 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 161 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 162 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 163 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 164 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 165 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 166 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 167 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 168 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 169 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 170 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 171 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 172 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 173 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 174 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 175 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 176 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 177 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 178 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 179 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 180 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 181 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 182 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 183 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 184 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 185 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 186 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 187 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 188 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 189 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 190 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 191 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 192 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 193 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 194 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 195 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 196 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 197 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 198 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 199 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 200 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 201 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 202 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 203 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 204 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 205 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 206 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 207 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 208 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 209 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 210 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 211 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 212 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 213 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 214 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 215 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 216 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 217 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 218 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 219 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 220 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 221 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 222 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 223 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 224 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 225 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 226 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 227 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 228 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 229 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 230 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 231 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 232 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 233 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 234 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 235 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 236 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 237 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 238 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 239 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 240 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 241 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 242 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 243 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 244 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 245 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 246 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 247 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 248 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 249 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 250 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 251 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 252 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 253 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 254 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 255 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 256 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 257 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 258 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 259 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 260 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 261 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 262 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 263 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 264 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 265 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 266 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 267 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 268 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 269 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 270 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 271 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 272 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 273 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 274 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 275 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 276 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 277 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 278 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 279 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 280 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 281 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 282 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 283 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 284 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 285 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 286 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 287 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 288 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 289 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 290 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 291 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 292 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 293 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 294 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 295 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 296 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 297 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 298 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 299 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 300 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 301 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 302 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 303 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 304 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 305 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 306 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 307 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 308 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 309 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 310 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 311 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 312 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 313 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 314 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 315 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 316 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 317 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 318 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 319 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 320 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 321 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 322 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 323 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 324 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 325 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 326 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 327 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 328 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 329 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 330 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 331 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 332 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 333 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 334 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 335 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 336 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 337 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 338 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 339 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 340 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 341 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 342 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 343 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 344 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 345 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 346 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 347 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 348 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 349 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 350 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 351 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 352 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 353 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 354 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 355 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 356 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 357 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 358 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 359 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 360 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 361 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 362 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 363 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 364 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 365 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 366 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 367 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 368 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 369 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 370 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 371 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 372 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 373 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 374 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 375 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 376 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 377 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 378 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 379 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 380 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 381 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 382 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 383 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 384 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 385 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 386 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 387 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 388 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 389 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 390 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 391 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 392 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 393 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 394 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 395 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 396 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 397 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 398 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 399 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 400 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 401 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 402 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 403 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 404 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 405 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 406 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 407 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 408 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 409 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 410 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 411 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 412 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 413 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 414 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 415 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 416 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 417 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 418 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 419 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 420 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 421 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 422 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 423 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 424 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 425 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 426 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 427 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 428 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 429 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 430 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 431 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 432 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 433 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 434 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 435 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 436 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 437 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 438 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 439 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 440 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 441 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 442 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 443 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 444 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 445 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 446 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 447 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 448 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 449 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 450 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 451 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 452 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 453 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 454 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 455 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 456 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 457 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 458 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 459 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 460 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 461 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 462 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 463 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 464 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 465 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 466 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 467 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 468 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 469 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 470 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 471 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 472 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 473 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 474 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 475 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 476 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 477 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 478 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 479 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 480 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 481 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 482 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 483 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 484 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 485 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 486 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 487 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 488 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 489 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 490 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 491 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 492 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 493 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 494 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 495 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 496 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 497 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 498 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 499 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 500 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 501 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 502 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 503 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 504 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 505 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 506 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 507 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 508 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 509 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 510 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 511 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 512 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 513 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 514 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 515 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 516 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 517 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 518 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 519 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 520 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 521 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 522 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 523 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 524 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 525 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 526 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 527 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 528 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 529 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 530 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 531 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 532 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 533 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 534 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 535 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 536 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 537 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 538 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 539 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 540 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 541 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 542 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 543 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 544 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 545 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 546 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 547 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 548 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 549 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 550 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 551 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 552 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 553 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 554 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 555 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 556 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 557 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 558 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 559 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 560 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 561 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 562 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 563 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 564 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 565 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 566 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 567 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 568 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 569 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 570 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 571 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 572 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 573 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 574 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 575 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 576 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 577 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 578 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 579 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 580 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 581 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 582 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 583 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 584 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 585 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 586 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 587 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 588 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 589 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 590 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 591 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 592 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 593 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 594 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 595 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 596 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 597 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 598 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 599 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 600 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 601 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 602 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 603 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 604 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 605 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 606 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 607 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 608 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 609 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 610 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 611 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 612 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 613 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 614 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 615 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 616 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 617 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 618 John W. Phelps 140  
No. 619 John W. Phelps 14







## POETRY.

For the True American.

Cambridge, May 10th, 1846.

SIR,—If the following lines, suggested by the recent death of TORREY, appear to you worthy of the columns of the "True American," they are at your disposal.

Yours, for the good cause,  
C. M. CLAY, Esq.

F.  
This spring, and flowers, their early prison breaking,  
Where icy winter long has kept them bound,  
In the air to glorious life awaking,  
Spread richest leaves and sweet fragrance round;  
Bursting their bonds, the murmuring streams  
Welcome with sparkling smiles the sun's reviving  
beams.

While 'mid the trees, that seemed in wintry day  
With naked outstretched arms for summer's breeze  
to pray,  
Cluster green leaves, kind Nature's richest dress,  
And birds in sweetest song their happiness express.

Fit time for him to die, his prison breaking,  
Where laws of nature, and have kept him bound,  
Through death of shame to better life awaking,  
From man's contempt, to be by angels crown'd.  
Bursting his bonds, the impatient soul  
Untrapped springs to gain its destined goal.

No more condemned, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,  
"And need misguided led him to his end."  
Do not you hear to pity's dearest pleading,  
Cold-blooded pride, where crime its guilt incurs,  
Now far from rage, now remorseless means,  
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,  
A warning sign to those who pity his lowly abode.

had my man. Up he got; and certainly made a most refined and exquisite speech. I was particularly struck with the contrast evinced between Erskine and Curran in the termination of their respective speeches. "The noble lord," said Curran, "in speaking of the high lineage from which he has had the good fortune to be derived, has added that, *prout* as he is of his ancestry, he is not less so of his calling, which has been the means of elevating him to the peerage. If such, then, be the noble lord's feelings, judge, sir, what must be *mine* at this moment towards a profession which has raised the son of a *prout* to the table of his prince."—*Reverley's Miscellany.*

## Anecdote of Tom Moore.

When Mr. Moore's celebrity was in its first glow, he received a flattering invitation to dine with the Prince of Wales. His royal host was delighted with him, and after dinner fell into familiar chat, directing the greatest portion of his remarks exclusively to him, and exhibiting the most gracious interest in all that concerned him. Amongst other points, the Prince, assuming that his illustrious visitor must be of high descent, questioned him respecting the particular family to which he belonged, naming in turn several ancient houses in Ireland, begging to know whether he was not allied to one of them. To each of these inquiries the poet at first simply replied in the negative. The Prince, whose strong prepossession that "gentle blood" flowed in his accomplished visitor's veins, made him in effect less polite than he was. He reiterated his question, turning from one point to another, in the hope of hitting his mark; thus, these inquiries, naturally the curiosity of all present towards the questioned party; at last it occurred to his royal highness that his guest *must*, as he told him, be the son of a certain Mr. Moore—a man of large fortune and distinguished birth—of whom, thus pressed, the poet put an end to his royal host's persevering inquiry, and with admirable and magnanimous simplicity replied to the last suggestion,—"No, sir, I have not the honor of being descended from any of the distinguished families you have named; I am, sir, the son of one of the humblest tradesmen in all Dublin."—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

## "A True Bill."

The world-bee poet is a perpetual plague to editors of newspapers and periodicals. He invades them with verses; requests their impartial opinion on the merits of his productions, giving them, very liberally, at the same time, full permission to insert it in their paper; and on his refusal, he regrets the editor's want of discrimination in failing to appreciate the beauties of his poem, and draws invidious comparisons between his own compositions and those in his opinion—miserable trash which disgraces the columns of the paper, and which is inserted by the partiality of the editor, in preference to his own. From that time forth he is at war with that particular paper; he tries to persuade all his friends to discontinue subscribing to it; wonders how they can read such rubbish; and, in short, does all he can to ruin the editor for his kindness in endeavoring to save him from ridicule by pointing out the worthlessness of his verses. But no argument, however strong, could convince him that he is no poet. He feels that he has that within him, which, if fully developed, would eclipse Milton, and throw Dryden, Cowper, and all the smaller fry, completely in the shade; and so completely is he wound up in this idea, that he spares neither time nor trouble in endeavoring to accomplish his daily object, and already sees—in imagination—the time when his name shall be hailed as a bright star in the heaven of literature.—*Family Herald.*

## Sensible Civilities.

Every day life supplies us with abundant instances—they must occur to every one—of the venal light in which all little good offices are regarded in England. If a horse has broken his bridle, and galled a few yards down the street, and is brought back an unwilling captive by some adventurous person; if a memorandum is dropped, and some lucky boy has picked it up, and resorted to its proper owner; if, in a bustling day, the wind will take your hat off, and it scampers down some hilly street, and is caught by some fleet-legged errand boy, who has participated with some half-dozen others in the fun of the capture; if your handkerchief hangs from your pocket, and some extra-honest passer-by informs you of the circumstance, with a touch of his hat, intimating that your honor might have lost it; if you sprain your ankle, or fall over a shred of orange peel, or are knocked down by some runaway horse, and are assisted by some humane members of the surrounding mob into a neighboring surgery; if, in short, in any of the thousand misfortunes which are daily apporportioned to us, an inferior renders assistance to us, or does some little office for his superior, a debt is incurred; it is a cash account; it is a memorandum; it is a synonymy for obliger and obligee; it is a record of the Christian name of the benefactor. The elements of the Christian name of man to man, are obliterated from the mind, and both parties, and the obligation can only be discharged by treating it as so much merchandise, and paying for it. It would be far from difficult to construct a scale of metropolitan civilities, and to ally the orthodox rates to each of the minor misfortunes; thus—Holding a horse for a few minutes; twopenny; with extra politeness, fourpence—Directions in topography, or street-seeking, twopenny; with personal attendance, threepence—Picking up a handkerchief, one penny to boys, twopenny to men.—Shutting a cab-door, to the waterman one penny; where does your honor want to go? twopenny.—Assistance in case of accident, varies from sixpence to a shilling;—and so on. He who would be so foolishly hardy as to refuse these regular demands, while his bravery might be extolled, would incur the odium of every bystander, and might think himself fortunate if he escaped the open execrations of the disappointed benefactor. Such a state of things is very disgraceful in an age calling itself an era of refinement, and turning up its nose at all hygienic times, as if there were nothing that was good or great in them. If out-of-door civility must have its price, let there be a regular body of such "helpers" enrolled at once; give them a regular livery, and let each wear a brazen badge, denoting his number and the regular rate of payment for all sorts of civilities; and thus deliver honest men from the insult and injury of the degradation of their brotherly kindness to the level of, or rather to an inferiority to, the base metal with which it is bought and for which it is sold.—*Chambers's Journal,* May 9.

PEACE.—It is only when the heart opens itself to the serene influence of truth, and unquiescent habits no longer threaten us with the head metal with which it is bought and for which it is sold.—*Chambers's Journal,* May 9.

a profound and abiding peacefulness of soul. Too often the thoughtful indifference of the countenance is but a veil for the sullen discontent which we struggle with in the depths of our souls, unwilling to ask the sympathy, even of those we love, and dreading to syllable our guilty agonies in prayer.

## The Wedding Breakfast.

BY ANGUS H. REACH.

Men and women are born, and marry, and die. 'Tis the beginning, the middle, and the end, of our earthly being. True, some folks there who pass from one extreme to another, managing to skip the middle; but to the mass, amongst whom there is marriage and giving in marriage, what day is there more important—more fraught with deep feelings and longings—than that which sees them, as it were, pass the half-day hopes of life; than that on which bridal-bells sound a medium tone between the joyous chime which welcomed the first-born to the world, and the knell which shall herald his departure.

Bridal-bells!